Reported speech

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Presentación del curso

El estilo indirecto en inglés tiene sus peculiaridades, las cuales es necesario conocer si quieres dominar la lengua del trabajo y de los negocios. Si te has encallado en el reported speech o quieres dominarlo a la perfección, éste es tu curso.

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Cursos similares

Cursos	Valoración	Alumnos	Vídeo
Curso de Inglés con vídeo. Nivel elemental Curso de Inglés con vídeo de EF - Nivel elemental En la serie de lecciones que ahora tendrás a tu disposición podrás aprender, mediante una cont... [25/10/08]		27.171	
Curso de inglés (verbos). Preguntas en inglés con auxiliares de tiempo Nuestro curso de inglés presenta hoy, siguiendo la línea de los verbos en inglés, el estudio de los auxiliares de tiempo[18/02/10]		950	
Curso de inglés. Verbos: el verbo To Do (Hacer) El estudio de los verbos en inglés, y, en concreto, del verbo To Do (verbo Hacer, traducido del inglés [19/02/10]		935	
Inglés fácil y práctico Inglés para la vida diaria, este curso te ayudará con ciertos tips para el uso del idioma Inglés en la vida diaria. Con la colaboración de Englishtown... [23/09/09]		5.945	
Inglés fácil Aprende Inglés de la manera más fácil. Pronombres, principales verbos, principales tiempos verbales, verbos regulares e irregulares.... [17/08/05]		152.628	

1. Reported speech

[http://www.mailxmail.com/curso-reported-speech/reported-speech]

Usamos el Reported Speech cuando queremos decir o hacer mención sobre algo que alguien dijo anteriormente.

Direct speech	**Reported speech**
"I always drink coffee". She said.	**She said that she always drank coffee.**
"Yo siempre bebo café." Ella dijo.	Ella dijo que ella siempre bebía café.

- Usamos verbos como *explain, promise, say, tell, suggest...* Aunque los más utilizados son **say, tell y ask**.

- No es necesario cambiar el tiempo del verbo si el verbo de la oración principal está en presente.

- **that** se puede omitir.

- Al pasar una oración de Direct Speech a Reported Speech el verbo principal retrocede un tiempo verbal.

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2. Cambios de verbo

[http://www.mailxmail.com/curso-reported-speech/cambios-verbo]

TABLA DE CAMBIOS QUE SUFRE EL VERBO:

Direct speech	Reported speech
present simple	**past simple**
I am happy	He said he was happy
I sleep	He said he slept
present continuos	**past continuos**
I am feeling happy	He said he was feeling happy
I am sleeping	He said he was sleeping
past simple	**past perfect**
I was happy	He said he had been happy
I slept	He said he had slept
present perfect	**past perfect**
I have been happy	He said he had been happy
I have slept	He said he had slept
present perfect continuos	**past perfect continuos**
I have been feeling happy	He said he had been feeling happy
I have been sleeping	He said he had been sleeping
future	**simple conditional**
I will be happy	He said he would be happy
I will sleep	He said he would sleep
future perfect	**simple conditional perfect**
I will have been happy	He said he would have been happy
I will have sleep	He said he would have sleep

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3. Cambios de verbo (2)

[http://www.mailxmail.com/curso-reported-speech/cambios-verbo-2]

REPORTED SPEECH : VERBOS MODALES

Direct speech	Reported speech
CAN	**COULD**
I can sleep	He said he could sleep
MAY	**MIGHT**
I may sleep	He said he might sleep
WILL	**WOULD**
I will sleep	He said he would sleep
MUST	**HAD TO**
I must sleep	He said he had to sleep

Cambios que pueden sufrir algunas partículas de lugar y tiempo:

Now	at that moment, then
Tonight	that night
Today	that day
last night	the night before
this morning	that morning
this week	that week
next week	the following week
next year	the year after
Here	there

REPORTED SPEECH: QUESTIONS

No es necesario usar el auxiliar "do" o "did".

Direct speech	Reported speech
"Where do Mary and Tom live?"	She asked me where Mary and Tom lived.
"¿Dónde viven Mary y Tom?"	Ella me preguntó dónde vivían Mary y Tom.

4. Oraciones

[http://www.mailxmail.com/curso-reported-speech/oraciones]

SENTENCES

John: "My name's John" (direct speech)

He said (that*) his name was John (reported speech)

(Dijo que su nombre era John)

Se puede observar que después del verbo "said" en el pasado es muy natural seguir con el resto de la frase en el pasado: "...his name WAS John". Esto no significa que ahora John no se llama John, se dice así por razones de una concordancia de tiempos en la frase: "said" y "was".

- **He said that his name IS John**

(Dijo que su nombre ES John). También es correcto.

Consideremos la frase emitida hace una semana:

Mary: "I'm going to Madrid tomorrow"

Mary said that she WAS going to Madrid the following day

- **Dave: I HAVE SEEN that film**

Dave said that he HAD SEEN that film

- **Mike: I HAD BEEN there**

He said that he HAD BEEN there

- **Jenny: I WAS WATCHING a film**

Jenny said that she WAS WATCHING a film.

Jenny said that she had been watching a film

- **I'm going tomorrow**

He said he was going the next day (o "the following day")

- **I'm playing football next week**

He said he was playing football the following week

- **I went last week**

He said he had gone the week before

Y si también nos hemos desplazado en el espacio, es decir, ya no estamos en el mismo sitio en el que se dijo la frase original:

- **I like it here**

He said that he liked it there

Los verbos modales también tienen su forma pasada que se aplica cuando empleamos el estilo indirecto:

- **I can speak English**

He said that he COULD speak English

- **I'll see you next week**

She said that she WOULD see him the following week

5. Preguntas

[http://www.mailxmail.com/curso-reported-speech/preguntas]

PREGUNTAS - SENTENCES

Is your name John?

Una pregunta en el estilo indirecto que exige la respuesta "sí" o "no" debe llevar la palabra "IF" (si):

- She asked him IF his name was John.

- **What is your name?**

  She asked what his name was.

- **When did you see that film?**

  She asked when he saw that film.

- **How much are the potatoes?**

  They asked how much the potatoes were.

- **Where can we go?**

  He asked when they could go.

Hay que fijar en la forma afirmativa de las frases en el estilo indirecto. De ninguna manera pueden ser en la forma interrogativa; no cometas en error de invertir el sujeto con el auxiliar como si de una pregunta se tratara o de incluir los auxiliares interrogativos: do, does, did:

She asked what was his name (...what his name was.)

She asked when he did see the film (...when he saw the film.)

Por último, consideremos estas frases en el imperativo:

- **Go away! (Vaya usted)**

  She told him to go away (Le dijo que se fuese)

- **Sit down and be quiet!**

  She told the children to sit down and be quiet.

Es común el uso de "told" en estas frases y observamos que el verbo aparece en su forma infinitiva: "...to go away"; "to sit down and be quiet".

6. Ejercicios

[http://www.mailxmail.com/curso-reported-speech/ejercicios]

EXERCISES

He said to her, "I love you."
He said her he loved her.

He told her that he loved her.

"I first met my wife in Seville," he told us.
He said them he had first met his wife in Seville.

He told them he first met his wife in Seville.

"Mark's going to install solar panels," said Miranda.
Miranda said Mark was going to install solar panels.

Miranda told Mark was going to install solar panels.

"Jenny can't speak French," said Pierre.
Pierre told Jenny that she couldn't speak French.

Pierre said that Jenny couldn't speak French.

"I'll bring a pasta salad," said Francesca.
Francesca said that she would bring a pasta salad.

Francesca said she brings a pasta salad.

"They found gold here," said the geology teacher.
The geology teacher told they found gold here.

The geology teacher said they had found gold there.

"I want your homework handed in by tomorrow," he said.
He said that he wanted their homework handed in by the next day.

He told us he wanted my homework handed in by tomorrow.

"My mother made these cakes," said Juan.
Juan said that my mother had made those cakes.

Juan said his mother had made those cakes

"It's raining," she said.
She said that was raining.

She said it was raining.

"I'll bring a pasta salad," said Francesca.
Francesca said that she would bring a pasta salad.

Francesca said she brings a pasta salad.

He said to her, "I love you."

He told her that he loved her.

He said her he loved her.

"I'm feeling tired now," said David.
David said I was feeling tired now.

David said that he was feeling tired then.

SENTENCES

"I'm writing a letter"
"I write a letter"
"I wrote a letter"
"I have written a letter"
"I will write a letter"
"I must write a letter"
"I had written a letter"
"I may write a letter"

REPORTED SPEECH-QUESTIONS

"Why are the children studying hard?"
He asked me.
"Where do you go?"
He asked me.
"Did you buy a new car?"
He asked me.
"Do you have to arrive home by 11?"
He asked me.
"What is your sister doing?"
He asked me.
"Will you study for your exam?"
He asked me.
"What did Peter tell Peggy?"
He asked me.
"Have you been to London?"
He asked me.
"When did Pablo go to play tennis?"
He asked me.
"Who won the match?"
He asked me.
"Are you Spanish?"
He asked me.
"Can I go to the toilet?"
He asked me .

7. Respuestas

[http://www.mailxmail.com/curso-reported-speech/respuestas]

RESPUESTAS A SENTENCES

"I'm writing a letter"	He said he was writing a letter.
"I write a letter"	He said he wrote a letter.
"I wrote a letter"	He said he had written a letter.
"I have written a letter"	He said he had written a letter.
"I will write a letter"	He said he would write a letter.
"I must write a letter"	He said he had to write a letter.
"I had written a letter"	He said he had written a letter.
"I may write a letter"	He said he might write a letter.

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Curso de inglés elemental En este curso van a aprender los dias, los meses, cómo nombrar a la familia, algunas palabras del vocabulario que le podrian ser de utilidad y muchas cosas mas. Las frase... [22/03/07]		15.281	
Grammar. Business English. Gramática en inglés La gramática en inglés, inglés para los negocios, Business English... Este capítulo está pensado para alumnos de niv... [21/01/10]		1.544	
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